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This rescission applies to the transmitting document only and not the attached interagency guidance. Refer to OCC 2010-1 for the status of the attached interagency guidance.

January 7, 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**FROM:**Thomas A. Barnes, Deputy Director
Examinations, Supervision, and Consumer Protection**SUBJECT:**

Interagency Advisory on Interest Rate Risk Management

Today, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) released the attached Advisory on interest rate risk management (Advisory). The Advisory, which has been adopted by each of the financial regulators, reminds institutions of the supervisory expectations regarding sound practices for managing interest rate risk (IRR). It should be noted that the Advisory does not replace existing Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) policy guidance related to IRR, rather it reiterates and, where necessary, supplements the guidance already contained in [Thrift Bulletin 13-a](#), *Interest Rate Risk, Investment Securities, and Derivative Activities* (TB-13a).

Although the Advisory is intended for all thrifts, it is particularly relevant for those institutions that have an internal IRR measurement system. The Advisory reiterates the need for institutions with internal measure systems to go beyond the standard parallel shock interest rate scenarios prescribed in TB-13a. Specifically, institutions are encouraged to incorporate other stressful market events into their analysis including non-parallel movements in the yield curve, significant changes in volatility and breakdowns in key business assumptions. Simulations should be done from both an economic value perspective and an earnings perspective. The Advisory also more fully clarifies our expectations surrounding internal controls and the need for independent review and validation of the IRR management process and measurement systems.

In connection with this issuance, thrifts are reminded that, consistent with TB-13a, complex institutions and those institutions with total assets in excess of \$1.0 billion are expected to have internal measurement systems that are commensurate with the size and complexity of their balance sheet. Given the concentration of single-family mortgages at most OTS-regulated institutions, OTS believes that, in most cases, an institution's internal model should be utilizing a stochastic, Option Adjusted Spread (OAS)-based valuation methodology. Internal IRR models that use static-based methodologies to value products with embedded options will continue to be subject to greater scrutiny and supervisory attention.

In issuing this advisory, we recognize that many OTS-regulated institutions rely exclusively on OTS's quarterly NPV Model estimates to measure and monitor interest rate risk. As such,

certain aspects of the advisory may not apply. This notwithstanding, the NPV Model remains a supervisory model intended to identify industry outliers and emerging trends in the industry. Due to data collection limitations, in some cases the NPV Model may give an incomplete picture of a thrift's IRR profile. Specifically, it does not capture the potential impact of non-parallel shifts in the yield curve and the extent to which changes in interest rates affect short-term earnings. Well managed institutions should be able to quantify these specific risks.

Since the issuance of TB-13a in 1998, IRR measurement systems have become more accessible and more affordable. As such, we encourage institutions that are currently relying exclusively on the OTS NPV Model to measure and monitor interest rate risk to carefully re-evaluate whether this approach continues to fulfill all of your needs. For guidance in this area, you may wish to consult your regional Field Manager or Capital Markets Specialist.

Finally, although the advisory is targeted at depository institutions, the advice provided may also be useful for savings and loan holding companies especially those whose affiliates engage in more complex business strategies or have higher risk profiles. We want to remind savings and loan holding companies of their responsibility to manage and control aggregate risk exposures, including interest rate risk, on a consolidated basis, while recognizing legal distinctions and possible obstacles to cash movements among subsidiaries.

ADVISORY ON INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

January 7, 2010

The financial regulators¹ are issuing this advisory to remind institutions of supervisory expectations regarding sound practices for managing interest rate risk (IRR). In the current environment of historically low short-term interest rates, it is important for institutions to have robust processes for measuring and, where necessary, mitigating their exposure to potential increases in interest rates.

Current financial market and economic conditions present significant risk management challenges to institutions of all sizes. For a number of institutions, increased loan losses and sharp declines in the values of some securities portfolios are placing downward pressure on capital and earnings. In this challenging environment, funding longer-term assets with shorter-term liabilities can generate earnings, but also poses risks to an institution's capital and earnings.

The regulators recognize that some degree of IRR is inherent in the business of banking. At the same time, however, institutions² are expected to have sound risk management practices in place to measure, monitor, and control IRR exposures. Accordingly, each of the financial regulators have established guidance on the topic of IRR management (see [Appendix A](#)). Although the specific guidance issued and the oversight and surveillance mechanisms used by the regulators may differ, supervisory expectations for sound IRR management are broadly consistent. The regulators expect all institutions to manage their IRR exposures using processes and systems commensurate with their earnings and capital levels, complexity, business model, risk profile, and scope of operations.³ Effective IRR management processes are particularly important for those institutions experiencing downward pressure on earnings and capital due to lower credit quality and market illiquidity.

This advisory re-emphasizes the importance of effective corporate governance, policies and procedures, risk measuring and monitoring systems, stress testing, and internal controls related to the IRR exposures of institutions. It also clarifies various elements of existing guidance and describes selected IRR management techniques used by effective risk managers. More detailed guidelines on the basic principles of IRR management discussed in this advisory can be found in each regulator's established guidance.⁴

¹ The financial regulators consist of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), and the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) State Liaison Committee (collectively, the regulators).

² Unless otherwise indicated, this advisory uses the term "financial institutions" or "institutions" to include banks, saving associations, industrial loan companies, federal savings banks, and federally insured natural person credit unions.

³ In accordance with TB-13a, non-complex institutions with assets less than \$1 billion regulated by the OTS may continue to rely on the NPV model to measure exposure to interest rate risk, unless otherwise directed by their OTS Regional Director.

⁴ The principles set forth in this advisory and the regulators' individual guidance are consistent with the principles established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Importantly, effective IRR management not only involves the identification and measurement of IRR, but also provides for appropriate actions to control this risk. If an institution determines that its core earnings and capital are insufficient to support its level of IRR, it should take steps to mitigate its exposure, increase its capital, or both.

Corporate Governance

Existing interagency and international guidance identifies the board of directors as having the ultimate responsibility for the risks undertaken by an institution – including IRR. As a result, the regulators remind boards of directors that they should understand and be regularly informed about the level and trend of their institutions' IRR exposure. The board of directors or its delegated committee of board members should oversee the establishment, approval, implementation, and annual review of IRR management strategies, policies, procedures, and limits (or risk tolerances). Institutions should understand the implications of the IRR strategies they pursue, including their potential impact on market, liquidity, credit, and operating risks.

Senior management is responsible for ensuring that board-approved strategies, policies, and procedures for managing IRR are appropriately executed within the designated lines of authority and responsibility. Management also is responsible for maintaining:

- Appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls addressing IRR management, including limits and controls over risk taking to stay within board-approved tolerances;
- Comprehensive systems and standards for measuring IRR, valuing positions, and assessing performance, including procedures for updating IRR measurement scenarios and key underlying assumptions driving the institution's IRR analysis;
- Sufficiently detailed reporting processes to inform senior management and the board of the level of IRR exposure.

An institution's IRR tolerance should be communicated so that the board of directors and senior management clearly understand the institution's risk tolerance limits and approach to managing the impact of IRR on earnings and capital adequacy. IRR reports distributed to senior management and the board should provide aggregate information and supporting detail that is sufficient to enable them to assess the sensitivity of the institution to changes in market rates and important assumptions underlying the metrics used. Institutions with an Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO), or similar senior management committee, should ensure the committee actively monitors the IRR profile and has sufficiently broad representation across major functions that can directly or indirectly influence the institution's IRR exposure (e.g., lending, investment securities, wholesale and retail funding).

Policies and Procedures

Institutions are expected to have comprehensive policies and procedures governing all aspects of their IRR management process. Such policies and procedures should ensure the IRR implications of significant new strategies, products and businesses are integrated into IRR management process. Policies and procedures also should document and provide for controls

over permissible hedging strategies and hedging instruments. Institutions should ensure the assessment of IRR is appropriately incorporated in firm-wide risk management efforts so that the interrelationships between IRR and other risks are understood.

IRR tolerances articulated in an institution's policies should be explicit and address the potential impact of changing interest rates on earnings and capital from a short-term and a long-term perspective. Well-managed institutions generally specify IRR tolerances in the context of scenarios of potential changes in market interest rates and a target or range for performance metrics. Institutions with significant exposures to basis risk, yield curve risk or positions with explicit or embedded options should establish risk tolerances appropriate for these risks.

Measurement and Monitoring of IRR

Existing interagency guidance articulates supervisors' expectations that institutions have robust IRR measurement processes and systems to assess exposures relative to established risk tolerances. Such systems should be commensurate with the size and complexity of the institution. Although institutions may rely on third-party IRR models, they are expected to fully understand the underlying analytics, assumptions, and methodologies and ensure such systems and processes are incorporated appropriately in the strategic (long-term) and tactical (short-term) management of IRR exposures.

Measurement Methodologies

Institutions use a variety of techniques to measure IRR exposure. The regulators continue to believe that well-managed institutions will consider earnings and economic perspectives when assessing the scope of their IRR exposure. Reduced earnings or outright losses adversely affect an institution's liquidity and capital adequacy. Evaluating the impact of adverse changes in an institution's economic value also is useful as it can signal future earnings and capital problems.⁵

Although simple maturity gap analysis for assessing the impact of changes in market rates on earnings may continue to be a viable analytical tool for small institutions with less complex IRR profiles, many institutions now use some form of simulation modeling to measure IRR exposure. In fact, current computer technology allows even some smaller, less sophisticated institutions to perform comprehensive simulations of the potential impact of changes in market rates on their earnings and capital. Most institutions primarily use simulations to assess the impact of changing rates on earnings. However, many simulation models have the capability of forecasting the impacts on both earnings and capital by generating pro-forma income statements and balance sheets. Most also have capabilities for assessing the impact of changing rates on the market value of the balance sheet. Institutions are encouraged to use the full complement of analytical capabilities of their IRR simulation models.

⁵ 12 CFR § 3.10 provides that national banks can be assessed higher minimum capital ratios based on significant exposures to declines in the economic value of its capital.

A key aspect of IRR simulation involves the selection of an appropriate time horizon(s) over which to assess IRR exposures. Simulations can be performed over any time horizon and often are used to analyze multiple horizons identifying short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term risk. When using earnings simulation models, IRR exposures are best projected over at least a two-year period. Using a two-year time frame will better capture the true impact of important transactions, tactics, and strategies taken to increase revenues which can be hidden by viewing projected results within shorter time horizons. However, to fully assess the impacts of certain products with embedded options, longer time horizons of five to seven years are typically needed.

In general, simulation models can be either static or dynamic. Static simulation models are based on current exposures and assume a constant balance sheet with no new growth. In contrast, dynamic simulation models rely on detailed assumptions regarding changes in existing business lines, new business, and changes in management and customer behavior. Both techniques are capable of incorporating assumptions about the future path of interest rates using simple deterministic scenario analysis, more sophisticated stochastic-path techniques, or Monte Carlo simulations.

Dynamic earnings simulation models can be useful for business planning and budgeting purposes. However, dynamic simulation is highly dependent on key variables and assumptions that are extremely difficult to project with accuracy over an extended period. Furthermore, model assumptions can potentially hide certain key underlying risk exposures. As such, when performing dynamic simulations, institutions should also run static simulations to provide ALCO or senior management a complete and comparative description of the institution's IRR exposure.

Despite their many benefits, both static and dynamic earnings simulations have limitations in quantifying IRR exposure. As a result, economic value methodologies should also be used to broaden the assessment of IRR exposure.⁶ Economic value-based methodologies measure the degree to which the economic values of an institution's positions change under different interest rate scenarios. The economic-value approach focuses on a longer-term time horizon, captures all future cash flows expected from existing assets and liabilities, and is more effective in considering embedded options in a typical institution's portfolio.

In general, most economic value models use a static approach in that the analysis typically does not incorporate new business; rather, the analysis shows a snapshot in time of the risk inherent in the portfolio or balance sheet. However, some institutions have started to incorporate dynamic modeling techniques that provide forward-looking estimates of economic value.

Institutions are encouraged to use a variety of measurement methods to assess their IRR profile. Regardless of the methods used, an institution's IRR measurement system should be sufficiently robust to capture all material on and off-balance sheet positions and incorporate a

⁶ The FDIC, FRB, and OCC commonly refer to such methodologies as Economic Value of Equity (EVE) models. The NCUA uses the term Net Economic Value (NEV) in its regulations and guidance, and the OTS uses Net Portfolio Value (NPV).

stress-testing process to identify and quantify the institution's IRR exposure and potential problem areas.

Stress Testing

The regulators remind institutions that stress testing, which includes both scenario and sensitivity analysis, is an integral component of IRR management. In general, scenario analysis uses the model to predict a possible future outcome given an event or series of events, while sensitivity analysis tests a model's parameters without relating those changes to an underlying event or real world outcome.⁷

When conducting scenario analyses, institutions should assess a range of alternative future interest rate scenarios in evaluating IRR exposure. This range should be sufficiently meaningful to fully identify basis risk, yield curve risk and the risks of embedded options. In many cases, static interest rate shocks consisting of parallel shifts in the yield curve of plus and minus 200 basis points may not be sufficient to adequately assess an institution's IRR exposure. As a result, institutions should regularly assess IRR exposures beyond typical industry conventions, including changes in rates of greater magnitude (e.g., up and down 300 and 400 basis points) across different tenors to reflect changing slopes and twists of the yield curve. Institutions should ensure their scenarios are severe but plausible in light of the existing level of rates and the interest rate cycle. For example, in low-rate environments, scenarios involving significant declines in market rates can be deemphasized in favor of increasing the number and size of alternative rising-rate scenarios.

Depending on an institution's IRR profile, stress scenarios should include but not be limited to:

- Instantaneous and significant changes in the level of interest rates (instantaneous rate shocks);
- Substantial changes in rates over time (prolonged rate shocks);
- Changes in the relationships between key market rates (i.e., basis risk); and
- Changes in the slope and the shape of the yield curve (i.e., yield curve risk).

The regulators recognize that not all financial institutions will require the full range of the scenarios discussed above. Non-complex institutions (e.g., institutions with limited embedded options or structured products on their balance sheet) may be able to justify running fewer or less intricate scenarios, depending on their IRR profile. However, interest rate shocks of sufficient magnitude should be run, regardless of the institution's size or complexity. Institutions should ensure IRR exposures are incorporated and evaluated as part of the enterprise-wide risk identification and analysis process.

⁷ Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, *Principles for Sound Stress Testing Practices and Supervision*. May 2009.

In addition to scenario analysis, stress testing should include a sensitivity analysis to help determine which assumptions have the most influence on model output. Institutions will generally focus more of their efforts in verifying the most influential assumptions. Additionally, sensitivity analysis can be used to determine the conditions under which key business assumptions and model parameters break down or when IRR may be exacerbated by other risks or earnings pressures.

At well-managed institutions, management compares stress test results against approved tolerances limits. Such reviews enable institutions to properly estimate and monitor key variables whose volatility will significantly affect IRR exposure. Moreover, in conducting stress tests, special consideration should be given to instruments or markets in which concentrations exist as such positions may be more difficult to unwind or hedge during periods of market stress.

Assumptions

Proper measurement of IRR requires regularly assessing the reasonableness of assumptions that underlie an institution's IRR exposure estimates. The regulators remind institutions to document, monitor, and regularly update key assumptions used in IRR measurement models. At a minimum, institutions should ensure the reasonableness of asset prepayments, non-maturity deposit price sensitivity and decay rates, and key rate drivers for each interest rate shock scenario. Assumptions about non-maturity deposits are critical, particularly in market environments in which customer behaviors may not reflect long-term economic fundamentals, or in which institutions are subject to heightened competition for such deposits. Generally, rate-sensitive and higher-cost deposits, such as brokered and Internet deposits, would reflect higher decay rates than other types of deposits. Also, institutions experiencing or projecting capital levels that trigger brokered and high interest rate deposit restrictions should adjust deposit assumptions accordingly.⁸

When dynamic simulations of future growth and business assumptions are used, assessment of consistent replacement growth rate assumptions is particularly important. Customer behaviors can differ in various markets. Financial institutions should perform historical and forward-looking analyses to develop supportable assumptions and models relevant to their market and business plans.

Proper measurement of IRR also requires sensitivity testing of key assumptions that exert the greatest impact on measurement results. When actual experience differs significantly from past assumptions and expectations, institutions should use a range of assumptions to appropriately reflect this uncertainty. When assumptions are adjusted from prior reporting

⁸Section 38 of the FDI Act ([12 U.S.C. 1831o](#)) requires insured depository institutions that are undercapitalized to receive approval before engaging in certain activities, and further restricts interest rates paid on deposits by institutions that are not well capitalized. Section 38 restricts or prohibits certain activities and requires an insured depository institution to submit a capital restoration plan when it becomes undercapitalized. Section 216 of the Federal Credit Union Act and NCUA Rules and Regulations (12 CFR Part 702) establish the requirements and restrictions for federally insured credit unions under Prompt Corrective Action. For public unit and nonmember deposits, additional restrictions apply to federal credit unions as given in § 701.32 of the NCUA Rules and Regulations (12 CFR § 701.32).

periods, the changes and their effects on model outputs should be documented and clearly identified.

Risk Mitigating Steps

Limit controls should be in place to ensure positions that exceed certain predetermined levels receive prompt management attention. An appropriate limit system should permit management to identify IRR exposures, initiate discussions about risk, and take appropriate action as identified in IRR policies and procedures. Further, a well-managed institution will find a balance between establishing limits that are neither so high that they are never breached nor so low that exceeding the limits is considered routine and not worthy of action.

Should IRR exposure exceed or approach these limits, institutions can mitigate their risk through balance sheet alteration and hedging. The most common way to control IRR is through the balance sheet mix of assets and liabilities. This involves achieving an appropriate distribution of asset maturities or repricing structures, with the maturity or repricing mix of liabilities that will avoid the potential for severe maturity or duration mismatches between assets and liabilities.

Using derivative instruments to mitigate IRR exposures may be appropriate for institutions with the knowledge and expertise in these instruments. Hedging with interest rate derivatives is a potentially complex activity that can have unintended consequences, including compounding losses, if used incorrectly.⁹ Each institution using derivatives should establish an effective process for managing interest rate risk. The level of structure and formality in this process should be commensurate with the activities and level of risk approved by senior management and the board. Institutions should not undertake this activity unless the board and senior management understand the institution's hedging strategy when using these instruments, including the potential risks and benefits of the strategy. Reliance on outside consultants to assist in the establishment of such a strategy does not absolve the board and senior management of their responsibility to fully understand the risks of the derivatives hedging strategy. Hedging strategies should be designed to limit downside earnings exposure or manage income or economic value of equity (EVE) volatility.

Internal Controls and Validation

The regulators expect institutions to have an adequate system of internal controls to ensure the integrity of all elements of their IRR management process, including the adequacy of corporate governance, compliance with policies and procedures, and the comprehensiveness of IRR measurement and management information systems. These controls should be an integral part of the institution's overall system of internal controls and should promote effective and efficient operations, reliable financial and regulatory reporting, and compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and institution policies.

⁹ Federal credit unions may only enter into derivative transactions upon receiving prior approval from the NCUA.

Model Validation

Validating IRR models is a fundamental part of any institution's system of internal controls. An important element of model validation is independent review of the logical and conceptual soundness. The scope of the independent review should involve assessing the institution's measurement of IRR, including the reasonableness of assumptions, the process used in determining assumptions, and the backtesting of assumptions and results. Management also should implement adequate follow-up procedures to monitor management's corrective actions. The results of these reviews should be available for the relevant supervisory authorities.

Smaller institutions that do not have the resources to staff an independent review function should have processes in place to ensure the integrity of the various elements of their IRR management processes. Often, smaller institutions will use an internal party that is sufficiently removed from the primary IRR functions or an external auditor to ensure the integrity of their risk management process.

Institutions that use vendor-supplied models are not required to test the mechanics and mathematics of the measurement model. However, the vendor should provide documentation showing a credible independent third party has performed such a function.¹⁰ Large and complex institutions, or those with significant IRR exposures, may need to perform more in-depth validation procedures of the underlying mathematics. Validation practices could include constructing an identical model to test assumptions and outcomes or using an existing, well-validated "benchmark" model, which is often a less costly alternative. The benchmark model should have theoretical underpinnings, methodologies, and inputs that are as close as possible to those used in the model being validated. Large and more complex institutions have used "benchmarking" effectively to identify model errors that could distort IRR measurements. The depth and extent of the validation process should be consistent with the materiality and complexity of the risk being managed.

Conclusion

The adequacy and effectiveness of an institution's IRR management process and the level of its IRR exposure are critical factors in the regulators' evaluation of an institution's sensitivity to changes in interest rates and capital adequacy. When evaluating the applicability of specific guidelines provided in this advisory and the level of capital needed for the level of IRR, the institution's management and regulators should consider factors, such as the size of the institution, the nature and complexity of its activities, and the adequacy of its level of capital and earnings in relation to its overall IRR profile. Material weaknesses in risk management processes or high levels of IRR exposure relative to capital will require corrective action. Such actions could include recommendations or directives to:

¹⁰ Ibid.

- Raise additional capital;
- Reduce levels of IRR exposure;
- Strengthen IRR management expertise;
- Improve IRR management information and measurement systems; or
- Take other measures or some combination of actions, depending on the facts and circumstances of the individual institution.

IRR management should be an integral component of an institution's risk management infrastructure. Management should assess the need to strengthen existing IRR practices by incorporating the supervisory expectations and management techniques highlighted in this advisory.

APPENDIX A

REGULATORY GUIDANCE ON INTEREST RATE RISK

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve Board and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:

Interagency Policy Statement on Interest Rate Risk

<http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/financial/1996/fil9652.pdf>

Additional Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:

Risk Management Manual of Examination Policies (section 7.1)

http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/safety/manual/section7-1_toc.html

Additional Federal Reserve Board :

Commercial Bank Examination Manual (section 4090)

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/supmanual/cbem/0005cbem.pdf>

Bank Holding Company Supervision Manual (section 2127)

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/supmanual/bhc/200907/2000p5.pdf>

Trading and Capital Markets Activities Manual (section 3010)

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/supmanual/trading/trading.pdf>

Additional Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:

Comptroller's Handbook on Interest Rate Risk

<http://www.occ.treas.gov/handbook/irr.pdf>

Model Validation (Bulletin 2000-16)

<http://www.occ.treas.gov/ftp/bulletin/2000-16.doc>

Risk Management of Financial Derivatives

<http://www.occ.treas.gov/handbook/deriv.pdf>

Office of Thrift Supervision:

Management of Interest Rate Risk; Investment Securities and Derivatives Activities (TB-13a)

<http://files.ots.treas.gov/84074.pdf>

Risk Management Practices in the Current Interest Rate Environment

<http://files.ots.treas.gov/25195.pdf>

National Credit Union Administration:

Real Estate Lending and Balance sheet Management (99-CU-12)

Asset Liability Management Procedures (00-CU-10)

Liability Management - Rate-Sensitive and Volatile Funding Sources (01-CU-08)

Managing Share Inflows in Uncertain Times (01-CU-19)

Non-maturity Shares and Balance Sheet Risk (03-CU-11)

Real Estate Concentrations and Interest Rate Risk Management for Credit Unions with Large Positions in Fixed Rate Mortgages (03-CU-15)

<http://www.ncua.gov/Resources/LettersCreditUnion.aspx>

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision:

Principles for the Management of Interest Rate Risk

<http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs108.pdf?noframes=1>